

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 24th May, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khándwa), of the 19th May, in an article on Irish affairs, observes that as the Irish have resolved to obtain

Irish affairs,

autonomy for their island or to die, their efforts are sure to be successful. The millions of this country may be surprised that the inhabitants of a comparatively small island are able to compel the British Government to accede to their wishes; but the truth is that God helps those who help themselves. The *Sindhu* approves of Mr. Gladstone's proposals regarding Ireland and gives extracts from his speech in Parliament on the subject.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th May, referring to the case of Colonel Hooper, is surprised that Lord Dufferin and Anglo-

Case of Colonel Hooper.

Indian newspapers, instead of punishing and censuring him for his misconduct, sympathize with him. Lord Dufferin, in

Circulation,
400 copies.

his telegram to Mr. Bernard on the subject, expressed no sympathy with the poor Burmese who had been ill-treated by Colonel Hooper, but simply said that if the charges brought against the Colonel were true, they would have a bad effect on public opinion at home and in this country. His Lordship merely recommended the stoppage of the promotion to which the Provost-Marshal was entitled. But the Secretary of State did not agree to his proposal, and ordered him to be put on his trial before a Court-Martial. The *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers had at first declared that the charges brought against him by the correspondent of the *Times* at Mandalay were unfounded. But now that the charges have been found to be true on enquiry by the Court-Martial, the Anglo-Indian newspapers say that the correspondent of the *Times* owed a grudge to Colonel Hooper and General Prendergast, inasmuch as they had not allowed him to accompany the Burma Field Force!

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 20th May, says that a political association like the newly-established National League in Bengal was greatly needed. Hence all classes of natives, Hindús and Musalmáns, Christians and Jews, should join the League and give their hearty support to it. Hindús and Muhammadans stand on the same political platform, and consequently they will consult their own interests in supporting important political movements set on foot by one class or the other. The anti-native feeling of Anglo-Indian newspapers being well known, no class of the native community would be well advised in following their advice in such matters. But it is to be regretted that the *Muhammadan Observer*, of Calcutta, has allowed itself to be deceived by the writings of the Anglo-Indian Press and has not sympathized with the National League. The *Hindustáni* of Lucknow has clearly pointed out the mistake of the Calcutta journal in an able article. In conclusion, the *Koh* republishes the article of the *Hindustáni* in question.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares), in its issues of the 10th and 17th May, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at Allahabad on the 16th April to consider the advisability of establishing a political association which should act in concert with the National League of Bengal, the Mahājani Sabhā of Madras, and other political associations. The meeting resolved to establish an association under the name of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Association and passed necessary rules, which are published in *extenso* by the *Sudhā*.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Establishment of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Association at Allahabad.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 18th May, says that Lord Dufferin and his friends complain that native newspapers comment on his administration with undue severity. On the other hand, it is a general complaint with natives that his Lordship pursues a stern policy towards them. His speeches on the eve of his departure from England and on his arrival here held out high hopes, but his administration has not yet been marked by any beneficial measures. On the contrary, he has already done a great deal of harm to natives, and consequently they cannot be expected to speak highly of his Government. Lord Dufferin should have been sent to rule over a people who had not the seeing eye and the hearing ear, in order that he might have done what he pleased without being disturbed by any unfavourable criticisms.

Circulation,
182 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 22nd May, approves of the new rules framed by the Local Government for regulating the nomination and appointment of Tahsildars in these Provinces, but regrets to say that, under the provisions of paragraph 2, many incompetent Officiating Tahsildars who, on the 1st October, 1885, had held officiating appointments for six months or more, have been

Circulation,
782 copies.

Rules for the nomination and appointment of Tahsildars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

deemed selected nominees, while others, who were more competent and had even passed the Tahsildarship Examination in October last in all or principal subjects, were not shown the same indulgence, simply because they had not been Officiating Tahsildars for full six months on the 1st October, 1885. The restriction as to six months should be removed, or the provisions of the paragraph in question should be so altered that the latter may be also considered to be selected nominees. The writer also complains that the provisions of paragraph 4 or Rule II are not carried out by district officers properly, outsiders being often nominated by them for Tahsildarships in preference to experienced Naib Tahsildars.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 12th May, says that the Madras Government has devised a scheme with a view to encourage the spread of technical training. Examinations will be held in sewing, carpentry, and a number of other industrial arts every year at some centres in the Madras Presidency, and certificates, medals, prizes and scholarships will be granted to successful candidates. In course of time classes will be opened in connection with Government schools and colleges for giving technical education, and the cost will be provided for by a reduction in the expenditure on high education! Government appears to have changed front towards high education and desires to change its educational policy. It is now led to fancy that all the recipients of high education seek employment in the public service, and that those who remain unprovided for become discontented and hostile to it! But Government labours under a misapprehension in this matter. Educated natives themselves know as well as any other person does that Government is unable to give posts to all of them, but their complaint is that they are unjustly excluded from those appointments which they are intellectually qualified to hold. In order to remove this complaint, Government should show that it is not influenced by any consideration of creed or colour in distributing its patronage. The Civil

Service Examination is nominally open to natives, but the low limit of age fixed for candidates practically entirely excludes them from the examination. Technical education should be encouraged by all means, but not at the expense of high education.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 11th May, in an article printed in both English and Urdu, points out the alleged defects of the Proposed University at Allahabad. Calcutta University, and urges that the proposed University at Allahabad should be free from those defects. In conclusion, the *Gazette* refers to the difficulties which the promoters of the scheme will have to encounter in collecting the necessary funds and getting duly qualified men to constitute the Senate and the various Faculties. The newspaper, in another long article in its issue of the 18th May, endeavours to point out the uselessness and inexpediency of establishing an Oriental Faculty in connection with the proposed University.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, (Bareilly), of the 22nd May, argues that the establishment of the Oriental College in connection with the Panjáb University was a great mistake. No advantages have accrued from the spread of Oriental learning; on the contrary, the men turned out by the institution are prejudiced like Maulvis and Pandits of the old school and have revived religious animosity between Hindús and Musalmáns.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 13th May, in an article communicated by a correspondent at Gujranwalla, regrets to say that, as it is, education is now much more costly than before, inasmuch as school fees have been largely increased and school books are frequently changed. But the evil is aggravated by the circumstance, that teachers in Government schools are accustomed to make boys purchase books, other than those prescribed

Circulation,
450 copies.

Introduction of books by teachers in schools without the permission of the Director of Public Instruction.

by the Director of Public Instruction, which have been published by their friends or are sold by themselves. At the Government school at Gujranwala students are compelled to buy a book published by Dayá Rám, a teacher in that school. Probably the practice is also in vogue in other schools. The Director would do well to issue strict orders to the effect that no new book should be introduced in any school without his permission.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár), of the 20th May, says that a rumour is afloat to the effect that the Finance Committee and the educational expenditure. Finance Committee desires to recommend a reduction in the educational expenditure. If the rumour is well founded, natives should at once enter a strong protest against the proposal. When not even one per cent. of the population has yet received education, obviously it would not be expedient to restrict the operations of the Department of Public Instruction.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 15th May, concurs with the Muhammadan Association in protesting against the limit of age fixed for candidates for the new Government scholarships to be held by Indian students in England, and remarks that the limit should be raised from 21 to 25 years or should be abolished altogether; otherwise Muhammadan boys, who spend a portion of their childhood in learning the Quran, will be practically excluded from the scholarships.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 20th May, is glad to say that Rája Jahándád Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Multan, has contributed his one month's pay to the Anglo-Vaidik College Fund and has set a noble example to his co-religionists. If Hindús and Musalmáns are desirous of forming themselves into one nation, the first thing that is necessary for them to do is to encourage the spread of education in the country.

Although the Aligarh College and the Madarsa Islamiya at Amritsar were established by Musalmáns, Hindús largely contributed to the funds of the two institutions, and Hindu boys also receive instruction there. Similarly, although the movement for the foundation of the proposed Anglo-Vaidik College has originated with Hindús, the institution will be equally open to both classes. Hence Muhammadans should come forward with liberal subscriptions.

The Árya Darpan (Sháhjahánpur), for April, received on the 22nd May, asks Hindús to establish an Anglo-Sanskrit College by public subscription on the model of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh. High education in English and Sanskrit and religious instruction in Hindu religion should be given at the proposed institution.

Suggested establishment of an Anglo-Sanskrit College.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jallandhar), of the 22nd May, complains that books taught in schools in the Panjáb, are generally printed in small type, which is injurious to the sight of students. The Superintendent of the Government Press at Lahore should see to this.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The Sakífa-i-Qudsí (Delhi), of the 20th May, in a communicated article, says that when a native is killed by a European, the friends of the deceased need not prosecute the accused. The prosecution only exposes them to a great deal of expense and trouble in vain, the acquittal of the accused being a foregone conclusion. Unlike natives, Europeans are animated by a strong race feeling, and consequently it is almost impossible that European Judges should punish their countrymen. Lately at Madras two European soldiers insulted a Muhammadan funeral procession, but one of the soldiers was entirely acquitted and the other was let off with a nominal fine of Rs. 10 ! Again, lately, European soldiers shot a peacock at

Mixed cases.

Circulation,
290 copies.

a Hindu temple in Palam, Delhi, and when the young priest of the temple protested, they also shot him. They, too, are sure to escape scot-free. The frequent failures of justice in mixed cases are a very dark stain on the British reputation for justice and impartiality. Hence Government should make examples of some Europeans in order to restore popular confidence in its justice.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Chundr*, of the 11th May, received on the 20th idem, says that a European lately shot a native police constable at Calcutta (*sic*), but was let off by the Magistrate with only one month's simple imprisonment, on the ground that he was drunk at the time. It would appear that the life of a native is not considered to be of greater price than that of an animal. Had the accused in the case under review been a native and the deceased a European, the Judge would have passed quite a different sentence. The law recognises no distinction of race or religion, but Civilian Judges are influenced by race feeling in mixed cases. Government had better make a thorough enquiry into the matter and remedy the evil.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 17th May, urges that the Municipal Committee of Moradabad should publish its proceedings, especially its budget and yearly report, in order that the public may have an opportunity of criticising them. In fact, no project which would involve any large expenditure should be sanctioned without giving publicity to it beforehand.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 19th May, says that lately it condemned the deductions made from official salaries for the month of March on account of the Levy of the income-tax from official salaries for March.

income-tax as unjust and illegal, but is glad to observe that the Accountant-General of Bombay has issued orders to the effect that salaries for March should not be taxed.

Income-tax.
The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th May, contains a cartoon in which India, in the shape of a native, is represented as being attacked by a demon, called the Income-tax, who carries a drawn sword in his hand.

Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
The *Wagdy-i-Alam* (Ghāzipur), of the 17th May, highly approves of Lady Dufferin's scheme for providing female medical aid to native women, and is glad to observe that, unlike Lord Dufferin, her Ladyship does not mean to amuse natives with empty promises. "Acts, not words," appears to be her motto. There is every reason to hope that she will make her noble scheme a *fait accompli*, and natives of light and leading should assist her in her efforts in every possible way.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Death of Rāja Balwant Rāo of Saugar.
The *Nyāya Sadhā* (Hardā), of the 19th May, referring to the death of Rāja Balwant Rāo, alias Bābu Sāheb Kher of Saugar, who received a State pension of Rs. 10,000 a year, on the 30th April at Jabalpur, is of opinion that the pension should be continued to his adopted son, and hopes that the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will make a recommendation to the Supreme Government on his behalf.

Circulation,
415 copies.

Monopoly for the sale of the Sambhar salt.
The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 23rd May, says that when the Government of India took over the Sambhar lake, it sent for many well-known traders and encouraged them to engage in the salt trade. But it is to be regretted that the Government has lately granted the entire monopoly for the sale of the Sambhar salt to Mr. Pestonji. This arrangement will involve great loss to salt traders, will throw thousands of poor people out of employ, and will also not be beneficial to Government.

Circulation,
280 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sakhs-i-Quds* (Delhi), of the 13th May, says that cultivators are a most important section of the population, but that their condition is very unsatisfactory. The efforts made by Government to improve their condition have not proved of much avail. It is necessary to reorganise village schools with a view to make them more suited to the wants of the peasantry. The sons of cultivators should be given agricultural education, and should be taught to read and write, and also to cast simple accounts, in order that patwáris and tahsil officials may not be able to cheat them. Moreover, measures should be taken to make agricultural classes independent of village money-lenders, who charge them very high rates of interest.

A correspondent of the *Musid-i-Hind* (Delhi), of the 16th May, complains that it is believed that the Panjáb Government extended the operation of Part II of Act XXVII of 1871 about eunuchs to Delhi, but that the provisions of the Act are not properly enforced, and that consequently eunuchs are to be found engaged in illicit practices. Again, the writer complains that gaming is largely in vogue at Delhi, and that the subordinate police officials receive fixed allowances from the owners of gaming-houses every day for their connivance at the offence. In a case in which the wife of a shoe-maker had committed suicide on the 3rd May by throwing herself into a well, the Deputy Inspector of Police took bribes from her relatives and kept her body at the police-station for half an hour, and did not send it to the Civil Surgeon at once for a *post-mortem* examination, as he should have done.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Takzib* (Moradabad), of the 19th May, complains that at cities like Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore, brokers are a great nuisance. As soon as they find a man who desires to

Brokers at large cities.

buy or sell anything, they voluntarily offer their services to him and, colluding with traders, cheat him.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Roznáh* (Lucknow), of the 17th May, argues that there is no necessity for amending the Oudh rent law in the way proposed. Since the passing of Act XIX of 1868 there has been great progress in agriculture in the province, as will be at once perceived by a comparison of patwáris' papers with the settlement records. Thousands of *bighas* of forests have been cleared and brought under the plough, and a large number of new wells have been sunk by landlords. As regards the enhancement of rent, it is really beneficial to cultivation. When a cultivator has to pay increased rent, he naturally endeavours to improve the land, in order that he may be able to pay the increase. Evictions seem to press hard on cultivators, but this is really not the case. When a cultivator is ejected from his holding by one landlord, he obtains land from another landlord. Surely evicted cultivators are not obliged to migrate to the Andamans in search of land. When rent reaches its full limit, talukdárs seldom make any further increase. They are very kind to their tenants and have made over large gardens to the latter in almost every village. The condition of agricultural classes is satisfactory. Rája Shiva Prasád has observed in his *History of India* that cultivators are to be seen almost naked, but that their wives wear jewellery. The enhancement of rent is also beneficial to Government, because it leads to an increase of revenue at the revision of settlement.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th May, referring to the installation of the Mahárája of Kashmir, regrets to say that Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Aitchison did not attend the cere-

Circulation,
400 copies.

mony. Their non-attendance is a clear indication of the unsatisfactory state of relations between His Highness and the Supreme Government and naturally causes great anxiety to his friends and well-wishers. The Government of India should have treated the young Mahārāja with kindness and assisted him with friendly advice in conducting the administration. But it has, on the contrary, deprived him of most important privileges which his ancestors enjoyed, and its attitude towards him is just the opposite of what it should be. Its conduct is the more unjustifiable and impolitic, inasmuch as the Mahārāja is heartily anxious to introduce necessary reforms in the administration. (An account of the installation has been published by many newspapers.)

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 19th May, advert-
ing to the appointment of Colonel Ward as
Prime Minister in Bhopal, remarks
that this is the first occasion on which
a European has been appointed to the office in a Native
State. Native newspapers strongly protested against the
proposal in vain. As regards Colonel Ward himself, he is
an old, experienced, industrious, and honest officer, and no
better selection could have been made. It is to be hoped
that there will now be an improvement in the administration.

The *Hindusthān* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd May, in com-
menting on the same subject, observes
that the Begam should have retained
Nawáb Abdul Latif Khán. Bhopal is the principal home of
Wahābis, and it is well known that they would be more satis-
fied with a Muhammadan Prime Minister than with a Euro-
pean. Moreover, the *Hindusthān* is of opinion that, as a
general rule, no foreigner should be appointed to a post for
which properly-qualified natives are forthcoming. However,
as Her Highness has already appointed a European Prime
Minister, it is to be hoped that he will perform his duties
satisfactorily and promote the welfare of the people.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waḡāya-i-Ālam* (Ghāzipur), of the 17th May, publishes an article in an objectionable tone on the Begam of Bhopal, in which the newspaper ridicules Her Highness for her persistence to have a European Prime Minister.

Begam of Bhopal and the
Waḡāya-i-Ālam of Ghāzi-
pur.

Circulation,
280 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sahifa-i-Qudsī* (Delhi), of the 20th May, complains that in Nabha Musalmāns are not allowed to offer their daily prayers loudly, to kill even goats for food except on the day of the I'd, or to smoke before a Sikh sardār. These disabilities are unjustifiable and should be removed.

Musalmāns in Nabha.

The *Khairkhudāh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 13th May, received on the 23rd idem, regrets to say that it appears from a communication received from Bahāwalpur that beef is openly sold in public streets and thoroughfares in that State, to the great annoyance of Hindūs. If the complaint is well founded, the Bahāwalpur Darbar, which pursues a policy of religious tolerance, should put a stop to the evil.

Alleged sale of beef in
public streets in Bahāwal-
pur.

RAILWAY.

The *Afsūn* (Kaimganj), of the 21st May, complains that on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway some carriages in passenger-trains are not lighted at night, to the great inconvenience of passengers. The railway authorities should see to this.

Cawnpore-Achnera Rail-
way.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Tahzīb* (Moradabad), of the 12th May, complains that a case of highway robbery lately occurred at Moradabad, but is glad to say that one of the robbers was arrested on the spot and that others have since been identified and apprehended. The newspaper then refers to another case of dacoity, in which, it is said, thieves openly scaled the walls of the house of one

Robberies at Moradabad.

Mathura Dás at midnight, carrying a light and drawn swords, and regrets to say that the police force is not now recruited from among the proper classes of men.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The same paper complains that octroi officials at Nagina, Bijnor, unnecessarily harass and annoy people by searching even the bundles containing the clothes of their women, and levy duty on small quantities of betel-nut, pounded red-pepper, *haldi*, &c., carried by them for their own use. The Magistrate and the Municipal Committee should see to this.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 18th May, is surprised at the indifference of Government to cock-fighting and quail-fighting. The games involve cruelty to birds, and wagers are laid on them. Quail-fighting is in vogue at Lucknow in a very large degree, and is the cause of the ruin of many people.

Circulation,
103 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th May, complains of the alleged sale of adulterated *ghi* and bad meat at Meerut. As regards meat, butchers are accustomed to kill weak and sickly animals. The Municipal Committee should see to this, and should also prohibit the sale of meat after 5 P.M.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afsan	Kāimganj	Urdū	Weekly	Nasir-ul-Zamān Khān.	1885-86. May 14th & 21st,	1886. May 15th & 23rd.	
2	Afsan-i-Akmal	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ayā Singh	18th	21st.	
3	Afsan-i-Hind	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	15th & 22nd,	16th & 24th,	208 copies.
4	Afsan-i-Hind	Amargarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ilhām Ali	17th	20th.	
5	Afsan-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divān Bātā Singh	12th, 14th, 17th, 19th & 21st.	15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd & 23rd.	500 "
6	Afsan-i-Akmal	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	14th	19th	250 "
7	Afsan-i-Akmal	Moradābād	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	30th	16th	150 "
8	Afsan-i-Akmal	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain Khān.	May 18th	21st	65 "
9	Afsan-i-Akmal	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rām	12th, 15th, 19th & 22nd.	15th, 18th, 21st & 24th.	2,500 "
10	Afsan-i-Akmal	Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali	11th & 18th,	20th & 24th,	400 "
11	Afsan-i-Akmal	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-d-din	14th & 21st,	18th & 24th.	
12	Afsan-i-Akmal	Cawnpore	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rahmatullah	16th	18th.	
13	Afsan-i-Akmal	Aligarh	Urdū-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rāi	15th & 18th,	17th & 20th,	284 copies (in- cluding 46 copies taken by Govern- ment), 106 copies.
14	Afsan-i-Akmal	Almora	Hindī	Weekly	Sadā Nand	17th	19th	

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	Amjad-ul-Albār	... Badāun	Urdū	Weekly	Alī Amjad Husain	May 14th & 21st, May	1886.	250 copies.
16	Aufman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 15th	17th & 24th.	150 "
17	Anjuman-i-Panjāb	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjāb.	" 15th & 22nd,	19th & 24th.	250 "
18	Arvo Darpan	... Shāhjahānpur	Hindī-Urdū	Monthly	Bakhtswar Singh	For April	22nd.	
19	Asht-e-Albār	... Delhi	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Mirā Khān	May 11th & 21st,	15th & 24th.	102 "
20	Asd	... Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 18th	19th	182 "
21	Bahr-i-Hind	... Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Momin Husain	" 15th	"	100 "
22	Bharat Bandhu	... Aligarh	Hindī-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Totā Rām	" 14th	16th	100 "
23	Bharat Man	... Benares	Hindī	Ditto	Rām Krishn Varmā	" 17th	18th	1,750 "
24	Bharat Prakash	... Morādābād	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Banwārī Lal	" 15th	19th	150 "
25	Dababa-i-Qaisarī	... Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	" 15th & 22nd,	19th & 24th.	250 "
26	Dababa-i-Sikandarī	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 17th	19th	500 "
27	Dabru-i-Mulk	... Bhupāl	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	" 15th	"	313 "
28	Dinsh-i-Hind	... Multan	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Rāj Nāth	" 12th & 19th,	16th & 22nd.	150 "
29	Delat Punch	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazl-i-dīn	" 19th	21st	335 "
30	Dharm Jyoti	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali	" 15th	19th	500 "
31	Ghambhar-i-Hind	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Maharāj Kishun	"	"	300 "
32	Hem-i-Hind	... Allahābād	Ditto	Ditto	Sadarn-i-dīn	" 16th	18th	633 "
33	Hindustān	... Kālakānkar	Hindī	Daily	Rāj Rāmpāl Singh,	" 14th to 23rd,	15th to 24th.	
34	Him	... Meerūt	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	" 14th & 21st,	17th & 24th.	260 "
35	Jaspur Gazette	... Jaipur	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasad	" 15th & 19th,	17th & 20th.	132 "
36	Jalau-i-Badr	... Meerūt	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Khalīl	" 13th & 20th,	17th & 24th.	

37	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	16th	...	19th	...	90
38	Jam-i-Jamshed	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	18th	...	150
39	Kanauj Punch	...	Kanauj	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	"	...	16th	...	"
40	Karnamah	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	"	...	19th	...	265
41	Kash Patritika	...	Benares	...	Hind-Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	18th & 23rd,	...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
42	Kavi Faqan Budha	...	Benares	...	Hindí	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	15th & 24th,	...	250
43	Kayash Samachar	...	Allahabad	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	For May	...	20th	...	176
44	Khair Khush-i-Alam	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	"	...	15th, 18th & 21st.	...	200
45	Khair Khush-i-Am	...	Gujrat	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	15th & 22nd.	...	"
46	Khair Khush-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	"	...	19th	...	"
47	Khair Khush-i-Kash	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	"	...	23rd.	...	176
48	Khair Khush-i-Pan	...	Gujranwala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	21st	...	400
49	Khair Khush-i-Afaq	...	Pilibhit	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	18th & 23rd,	...	200
50	Khair-i-Nor	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	"	...	15th, 17th, 21st & 22nd.	...	450
51	Mawaz Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Weekly	...	Weekly	...	"	...	15th & 21st.	...	99
52	Masir-i-Qateer	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	20th	...	208
53	Mulla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	19th	...	50
54	Mauj-i-Narbadda	...	Hoshangabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	20th & 24th.	...	"
55	Mir-i-Darakhshan	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	20th	...	100
56	Mir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	"	...	240
57	Mitra Vela	...	Lahore	...	Hindí	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	19th	...	400
58	Musil-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	18th.	...	"
59	Mulla Namasak	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	17th.	...	"
60	Mulla Shukda	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	21st.	...	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	Mulla Dopeend	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Alá Dín	May 17th	1886.	700 copies.
62	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Alifán	May 15th	20th	50 "
63	Naiyar-i-Aam	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Amjed Alf	May 17th	22nd	200 "
64	Najma-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Avár Kriahn	May 7th & 15th,	20th	200 "
65	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	May 15th	16th	325 "
66	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	May 11th & 18th,	21st	96 "
67	Nisamal-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Fahimu-l-din	May 14th	"	100 "
68	Nir Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	May 13th & 20th,	15th & 22nd,	755 "
69	Naru-i-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	May 15th & 22nd,	15th & 23rd,	403 "
70	Nuratu-l-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Alf	May 16th	20th	200 "
71	Nuratu-l-Sunnat	Benares	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Said	For May	22nd.	415 "
72	Nyaya Sudha	Hardá	M a r á t h i - English.	Weekly	Bándeys Bháskar	May 19th	20th	732 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govern- ment).
73	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	May 15th to 22nd	15th to 22nd,	375 copies.
74	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	May 13th	18th	275 "
75	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	May 12th, 15th & 19th.	18th, 20th & 23rd.	275 "
76	Pan Elan	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Abdu-l-Rahmán	May 19th	23rd.	295 "
77	Panjab Akhbar	Patialá	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	May 18th	30th	600 "
78	Panjab Samachar	Ahmedabad	Hindí	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	May 19th	"	"

79	Prince of Wales' Meerut Gazette.	Urdú	Ditto	Ganehi Lal	12th & 20th,	17th & 24th.	
80	Qaisar	...	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	15th & 22nd,	16th & 24th	125
81	Rafiq-i-Am	...	Ditto	Díwán Ohand	16th	21st	400
82	Rafiq-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	17th	19th	400
83	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Khádim Ali	18th, 15th,	16th, 17th,	550
84	Rajasthan Gazette	...	Urdú-Hindí	Muhammad Murád Ali.	18th & 20th.	20th & 22nd.	315
85	Rohilkhand Punch	...	Urdú	Jamshed Ali	16th	18th.	600
86	Rondnah	...	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	15th, 17th,	15th, 17th,	600
87	Sadique-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	Dwarka Náth	19th & 20th.	19th & 21st	284
88	Safir-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Buláqi Dás	13th & 20th,	16th & 23rd,	400
89	Sakfa-i-Quds	...	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l-Quds.	16th	19th	280
90	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,	...	Hindí	Banshi Dhar	13th & 20th,	15th & 23rd,	216
91	Sajjan Vind	...	Ditto	Sri Krishn Lal	10th & 17th,	15th & 21st,	600
92	Sarosh-i-Benares	...	Urdú	Wali Muhammad	23rd	23rd.	400
93	Shafiq-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	16th	18th	103
94	Shahar-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	15th	20th	300
95	Shahar-i-Quds	...	Ditto	Dwarka Prasad	16th	16th	175
96	Shahar-i-Tar	...	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrahim,	11th	20th	400
97	Shahar-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	18th	22nd	160
98	Shikra-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Banwari Lal	17th	15th	210
99	Shobda Sindhu	...	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	12th	15th & 22nd,	125
100	Shri-i-Qaisar	...	Hindí.	Muhammad Rasf	12th & 19th,	10th & 23rd,	80
101	Talash	...	Urdú	Rahat Ali Khan	13th & 20th,	15th & 21st,	150
102	Tamash	...	Ditto	Puran Chaud	12th & 19th,	18th	280
103	Talash-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	16th	20th	200
104	Vatir-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	16th & 23rd,	18th & 24th,	200
105	Vatir-i-Mulk	...	Ditto	Ghulam Ahmed	14th, 18th,	17th, 21st,	24th.

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
106	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... Daily	... Gyan Chaud	... May 12th to 21st,	... May 16th to 24th,	975 copies.
107	Vrit Dhar	... Dhár	... Maráthi	... Weekly	... Hari Bhaskar	... 12th & 20th,	... 14th & 22nd.	250
108	Wagya-i-Islam	... Ghásipur	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Siraj-i-din Ahmad,	... 10th & 17th,	... 12th & 20th,	250
109	Zarfa-i-Hind	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Sabit Ali	... 16th	... 18th,	250

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD, }
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